

# THE FUSIONISTS ALL AT SEA.

COMMITTEE MEETS, BUT NOT A NAME IS PRESENTED.

The City Can't Agree Among Themselves and Their Leaders Won't Take Ford or Seabury—Republicans Also at Loggerheads—Many Want Straight Ticket.

The committee appointed by the fusionists to pick out a candidate for the Mayor's office met last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but after being in session for about twelve minutes adjourned until Wednesday afternoon without bringing forward a single name.

Borough President Cromwell of Richmond was made chairman of the meeting, and as he called in turn upon William Halpin, of the Republican organization, R. Fulton Cutting of the Citizens' Union, Mar. Thomsen of the Municipal Ownership League and Bela Tokaji of the German-American Union to present suggestions each in turn announced that he had no candidate to place before the meeting.

The information was given out at the close of the meeting that the committee would assuredly agree upon a candidate at the conference to be held to-morrow, but there is little prospect of this. The fusionists are fighting among each other and the representatives of one organization look with distrust upon the representatives of another.

The members of the Citizens' Union are at loggerheads among themselves. William Halpin, as the spokesman of the Republicans in the conference, is expected to carry out the nomination of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., to avoid anything which may tend to force the nomination of straight Republicans, while the Municipal Ownership League people have made up their minds that either John Ford or Judge Seabury must be the nominee.

Mr. Cutting is averse to taking either of these men. It was because of this that their names were not presented to last night's meeting. Heats' men do not hide the fact that the choice of the Municipal Ownership League as things stand now lies between Ford and Seabury, but they are unwilling to make an issue of the matter in the conference until they are certain that there will be no opposition from the Citizens' Union. While some of the City would take either of these two men there are others who object to both and many members of the organization are clamoring for the endorsement of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr. as the candidate.

It is quite the difference of feeling among the members of the Citizens' Union because that a faction of that body has joined in calling a special meeting of the city committee for next Monday night. It is openly stated that the purpose of that meeting will be to find out from R. Fulton Cutting and other leaders of the Union to what policy the Union is to be committed in the event of a fusion.

Many of the members are outspoken in their opposition to being made a tail to the Odell-Hearst kite, while others protest that the anti-Tammany organizations should go into the field with some more substantial issue than the socialistic one of municipal ownership. It was gathered last night that one of the reasons why the committee adjourned so quickly without attempting to agree upon a candidate is that it is wanted for the arrival of Justice Gaylor, who is now on his way from Europe. Among several of the members of the committee the belief prevails that Justice Gaylor would be an acceptable candidate to all the fusion factions. For that reason the probability is that nothing will be determined upon by the fusion conferees until Justice Gaylor gets here.

It was learned last night that just about half of the members of the Republican Assembly district leaders have no patience with the fusion idea and desire only the nomination of a straight Republican municipal ticket. Year after year, it was stated by the malcontents, they have stood aside and seen their organization handed over to the unselfish and disinterested clutches of the Citizens' Union, the New York Democrats, the Groves and the Hearsts, and all the other Boos, not forgetting defunct penning organizations like the O'Brien and the Steinkers, whose sole and only animating motive beneath all sorts of pretensions was the all absorbing desire for public office.

But, it was explained, Mr. Odell, with no support in the form of Federal patronage, which, according to usage, is in the hands of the United States Senators, and with Gov. Higgins making appointments without the slightest consultation with or advice from Mr. Odell, does not care to risk even the slender hope he has upon the Republican party organization by adhering to his first and vehement declaration that he would nominate a straight Republican municipal ticket.

It was recalled that when Mr. Odell uttered his straight Republican ticket sentiment last winter he made certain "demands" for recognition in the distribution of the Federal patronage and even fatuously believed that President Roosevelt would depart from the usage of the Republican national party since its organization and accede to these "demands." Not one of these "demands" has been honored, for the very simple reason that if the President departed from the ancient usage of the party in New York State he would be awarded the title of "traitor" by "demands" from discredited bosses in other States. It would require too much space at this time to tell of the unrecognized "demands" of Mr. Odell upon President Roosevelt, "demands" which Mr. Odell insisted should be complied with "without consultation with Senator Platt."

It is like fashion God. Higgins within the last three months has not found it convenient or agreeable to honor the "demands" made upon him by Mr. Odell, "demands" which included the appointment of Mr. Odell's relatives to important posts in the State administration without regard to fitness. So, it was said, Mr. Odell will not now take chances with a straight Republican municipal ticket—but in his determined policy to escape personal responsibility will take any old ticket handed to him by Mr. Cutting and Mr. Hearst.

**WANT DRY SUNDAY FOR CHICAGO.**  
Law Enforcement League Demands That Mayor Dunne Close Saloons.  
CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—A delegation of ministers and laymen from the Law Enforcement League visited the Mayor to-day and demanded that he close the saloons on Sunday.

They told Mayor Dunne that the open saloon was a menace to the city and that it was a prolific source of the present night of crime.

The Mayor refused to act and referred the committee to the State's Attorney.

**Dunne's City Ownership Plan Dropped by Chicago Council.**  
CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—By a vote of eight to four the Local Transportation Committee of the City Council this afternoon decided to drop present consideration of Mayor Dunne's contract plan for municipal ownership and to invite the street railway companies to another conference on Friday.

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Most approved and stylish shapes in soft hats and derbies.

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## TO HAVE MORE PATROLMEN.

Mr. McAdoo Also Says That He'll Try New Auto Catching System.

Commissioner McAdoo in his usual interview with the reporters yesterday said that Allen S. Peabody had arrived in town from Boston and had gone immediately to work to try out his telephone system for catching automobiles.

The system as explained by the Commissioner on his return from his vacation is as follows:

A man with a telephone hides on a frequented road and two or three measured miles away is stationed a second man. When an automobile passes the first man its number and time of passing are taken and telephoned to the second man. If the car is exceeding the speed limit the second man takes a motor car, stops the driver, driver and license number and warns the driver. If the same thing occurs twice the driver is summoned to court.

"Mr. Peabody will be here a week, won't say just where the experiment is being tried, but such stretches as are in State Island and the Coney Island drive are good places to watch automobile traffic. The system is accurate, and when each officer handles in his book at night a complete record is had of the speed of every passing automobile."

"I am going to appoint 150 roadmen," continued the Commissioner. "Just as fast as their names are sent me from the city I shall ask for money for 275, of which this 150 is a part. The list of patrolmen has also been received, and they are now going before the police surgeons at the rate of forty a day for examination."

"There are several other matters which I have looked into since my return. Before the Mayor left for Europe he had a talk about establishing a night detective system and having the men report at night as well as in the day."

"The Mayor and Sweeney and Capt. Burns were here to-day, and we talked over the question of sneak thieves and burglars in the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second precincts, and additional precautions will be taken in those precincts, as they are the most frequently visited by thieves."

## ROOSEVELT SEES ENGINEERS.

Panama Canal Consulting Staff Lunch With President.

OSTEN BAY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Board of Consulting Engineers of the Panama Canal were entertained by the President at luncheon to-day. Incidentally they held a conference with the President which is bound to have important results in the construction of the canal. The board has been in session in Washington for several days discussing the preliminary plans prepared by the Isthmian Canal Commission. President Roosevelt wished to have at first hand the views and opinions of the engineers upon the great work which he is bound to make a success. The board moreover is the President's own creation, and he naturally takes a great interest in this board, which includes some of the greatest engineers in the world. The President, it is understood, impressed upon his guests in his earnest enthusiastic manner the great desire he has to see the work proceed swiftly, safely and without a hitch.

The engineers were brought from New York on the Sylph. They arrived here at about 12:30. The President's guests included: Gen. George W. Davis, chairman; Alfred Noble, William Barclay Parsons, William H. Burr, Gen. Henry L. Abbott, Fred T. Landon, Dr. Albert B. Smith, Randolph W. Henry Hunter (British), Herr Eugen Tauscher (German), M. Adolphe Guereard (French), M. E. Quenneville (Belgian), J. W. Wicks (Dutch) and Capt. J. C. Oakley, U. S. A., secretary of the board.

Besides the Board of Consulting Engineers for the Panama Canal, President Roosevelt was also present at luncheon Dr. Albert B. Smith, editor of the *Review of Reviews*; John Barrett, formerly Minister to Panama, and now at Bogota, and Caspar Whitney.

## VIOLATED IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Three Men Arrested for Smuggling Brazilians Into the Country.

ODGENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Deputy United States Marshal Smith of Odensburg has arrested Joseph Larue, John Dushaw, Jr., and Napoleon Chiquet, all of this city, who are under indictment of this United States Grand Jury charged with bringing into the United States from Canada last May a party of Brazilians in violation of the immigration laws. The prisoners were taken across the St. Lawrence River in pinnas, landing them below Odensburg. The Brazilians were then loaded into two wagons and driven to the residence of Joseph Larue, where they boarded a train and went to DeKalb Junction, where they were arrested. They were later sent back to Canada. It is said the men received \$50 for the job.

## WAR CORRESPONDENTS WED.

Martin Egan and Miss Eleanor Franklin Married in Tokio.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—A cable despatch from Japan brought news of the marriage in Tokio to-day of Martin Egan, Associated Press correspondent there, and Eleanor Franklin, war correspondent for *Leslie's Weekly*. Mr. Egan is widely known throughout the Orient, as he served in the Philippines and during the Boxer war in China. For the past few years he has been in the United States, where he has been married to Miss Franklin, who is now in Japan with her husband.

The weather.

The storm area, which was forming on the east Gulf coast on Sunday, moved rapidly northward and was central over northern Ohio yesterday, causing rain in the lower Lake region, Ohio Valley, Middle Atlantic and New England States. The pressure was also low in the upper Lake region and in the extreme Southwest.

Generally unsettled conditions prevailed in almost all sections. It was warmer in the Middle Atlantic States and in Minnesota and the Dakotas; in other sections there were no remarkable changes.

In this city the weather was cloudy and rainy; cooler; wind brisk south to west; average humidity, 72 per cent; barometer, corrected to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.13; at 8 P. M., 30.05.

The temperature (Fahrenheit) as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
8 A. M.	68°	67°	67°	67°	71°
12 M.	68°	71°	71°	71°	75°
5 P. M.	71°	71°	71°	71°	75°
8 P. M.	71°	71°	71°	71°	75°
Highest temperature.	68°	at 3:30 P. M.			

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW:

For eastern New York, clearing to-day, with brisk south winds shifting to west; fair and warmer to-morrow.

For New England, rain to-day; fair to-morrow; brisk southeast winds on the coast.

For eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day and to-morrow; shift to brisk south, shifting to west winds.

For New Jersey, rain followed by fair to-day; fair to-morrow; brisk south winds on the coast.

For western Pennsylvania and western New York, showers to-day; followed by fair in the afternoon; showers to-morrow; variable winds, becoming fresh southwest.

# MIKADO KEEPS HIS CABINET.

WON'T LET MINISTERS RESIGN BECAUSE OF PEACE TERMS.

Meeting at Osaka Condemns the Government and Demands Abrogation of the Treaty of Portsmouth—Police Don't Attempt to Interfere With Meeting.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
Tokio, Sept. 11.—A largely attended mass meeting was held at Osaka to-day by those opposing the peace conditions. The authorities made no attempt to interfere. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Government for agreeing to the peace terms and demanding the abrogation of what was described as a humiliating treaty.

Owing to the proclamation of martial law and the disturbances that have occurred in the capital, the members of the Cabinet approached the Throne relative to resigning office.

The Emperor, through Prince Iwakura, commanded them in unequivocal terms to remain at their posts, and also encouraged them in their policy. A stronger policy will now be adopted in connection with the coming conferences of Governors and chief procurators.

The better classes here now express much regret for the disturbances, especially for the damage done to the Christian churches. The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* says it fears that the withdrawal of the troops from Manchuria will not be effected this year. The expense of bringing the troops home will amount to over 200,000,000 yen.

## MORE POWER TO RUSSIAN PRESS.

Will Be Permitted to Discuss Questions Concerning the National Assembly.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.—The *Russ* states that, at the last session of the Committee of Ministers, Count Sokolov, president of the Council of the Empire, announced that he would soon present a bill, dealing with the press, giving the newspapers considerable freedom in the discussion of questions in connection with the election of delegates to the National Assembly.

## ARRANGING THE ARMISTICE.

Oranovsky and Fukushima to Act for the Two Armies.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.—A despatch from Godoliansk, the Russian military headquarters in Manchuria, says that Major-Gen. Oranovsky has been appointed the Russian plenipotentiary to conduct the negotiations for an armistice with Gen. Fukushima, the Japanese plenipotentiary.

Tokio, Sept. 11.—The Japanese in northern Corea sent a messenger with a flag of truce to the Russian camp on September 9 in reference to an armistice. The Russians refused to parley, having received no information that an armistice had been agreed upon.

There was a skirmish in Manchuria on September 9. The Russian attacked the Japanese, but were outfanked and ordered to retreat, leaving forty dead.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The *Times* correspondent with Gen. Nogai's army says that since the initiation of the armistice arrangements Russians all along the line have been visiting the Japanese under white flags and showing an extremely friendly disposition. The Japanese army bitterly resents the result, and the peace negotiations are deeply disappointed in not being allowed to force a decisive action.

## JAPS NOT ANTI-AMERICAN.

Minister Griscorn Sends Report on the Situation in Tokio.

OSTEN BAY, Sept. 11.—The following despatch from Minister Griscorn, relative to the report of the existence of anti-American sentiment in Japan, was received to-day by President Roosevelt from the State Department:

"The violence to a few foreigners and the attacks on Christian churches reported in my previous telegrams should not be considered to indicate any general anti-foreign or anti-Christian feeling. The former was quite incidental and the latter due to sporadic antagonism to the Russian Church and some native Christians. The only offer to spare one American church if the minister could show an American flag. Unfortunately, he could not. Newspapers have during many months raised popular expectations so high that intense dissatisfaction with the terms of peace resulted. Sentiment among army, navy and nobility, however, is understood to be more conservative. Six Tokyo newspapers have been suspended. Martial law probably will continue for some time, thus insuring quiet. Meanwhile, the legation guard of twelve soldiers will continue."

## REPUBLICANS SCORE IN SPAIN.

Triumph at the Elections in Barcelona and Valencia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
MADRID, Sept. 11.—In the general elections, held yesterday, the Republicans triumphed in Barcelona and Valencia. The Ministerialists scored in the Balearic Islands. The Monarchists proved to be in the majority in Madrid. Two Republicans were elected to the Cortes from Saragossa.

The returns are incomplete, but a Government majority in the new Cortes is assured. There has been serious rioting at many places. One man was killed and several injured at Valencia.

## France to Be Fourth Among Naval Powers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The *Echo de Paris*, in an article upon the French naval program, says that France has fallen from the second to the fourth place among the naval powers. The program will give her thirty-four battleships in 1919, whereas Germany will have thirty-eight in 1917 and America will also exceed France in the number of her battleships in 1919.

## Choleters Suspect in German Army.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—A despatch to the *Eclair* from Berlin says that a battalion of fusiliers has been placed under quarantine. A soldier in it of what is suspected to be a Cholet. The program will give her thirty-four battleships in 1919, whereas Germany will have thirty-eight in 1917 and America will also exceed France in the number of her battleships in 1919.

The collection of wares in  
**Sterling Silver**  
specially prepared to signalize the opening of the  
**Gorham Building**  
constitutes one of the most important exhibitions of  
Art in metal work that has ever been shown.  
All Visitors are most gladly received.  
**The Gorham Company**  
Fifth Avenue—Thirty-sixth Street.

## BAKU WORKMEN SHOT DOWN.

Troops Firing, but Have Not Been Able to Restore Order.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.—Advices received here from Baku show that the situation there is becoming worse. The rioters are continually employed in the work of destruction. Tatars and Kurds are plundering the factory district. Several quarters of the town have been virtually destroyed by artillery. Troops fired into a crowd of Russian workmen yesterday, killing seventeen of them.

Representatives of eighteen leading oil firms met here to-day and adopted a memorial to the Czar declaring that no attempt would be made to resume the industry until the government took effective measures to restore and maintain order. It is understood that the companies will ask the government for a large loan, without interest, to enable them to carry out the buildings. If the loan is not granted many of the companies will abandon operations.

TIPLIS, Sept. 11.—In consequence of the agitation in the province of Kutais, Gen. Alkhanoff, who is noted for his drastic methods, has been ordered to Childir with troops, including artillery. It is reported that 8,000 insurgents, bearing red flags, are marching through the various villages.

The Council and the Viceroy of the Caucasus are considering the application of an Armenian deputation to permit the organization in each village of an Armenian militia commanded by a Russian officer.

Prince Taitianoff, a landowner, has been murdered at Gori.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A despatch to the *Times* from Baku says that the English firms, the Nobel and the Baku Napht Company, have begun clearing operations preparatory to resuming, but the work proceeds with difficulty owing to the lack of workmen. No Armenian firms or workmen are active. The losses have been exaggerated. The damage is from forty to fifty million rubles, exclusive of the losses resulting from the stopping of the works.

Disorder in the Government of Elisabethopol is spreading.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says that news from the Caucasus is lamentable. The civil war is spreading. The Viceroy has refused the application of the Armenians to form militia companies under Russian officers for self-protection. Further measures are feared.

## BROOKLYN MAN A SUICIDE.

Theodore A. Shurtliff Shoots Himself to Death in Baltimore Hoarding House.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 11.—Theodore A. Shurt, a taxidermist and naturalist of Brooklyn, N. Y., committed suicide in a boarding house here to-day by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

Mr. Shurt had been here only about five days. The other boarders noticed that he acted strangely. Frequently he had remarked that enemies were seeking his life. In his pockets were found postals and letters addressed to T. A. Shurt, 611 President street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The dead man had two handsome game watches in a small chest, a rare diamond ring, a large stud, a valuable diamond earring, and a large knife, evidently used in his work. In his pockets was \$104.50.

Mr. Shurt had recently sent a collection of insects, small birds and animals to the Women's College, but the boxes have not yet been opened and the institution has not finally accepted them. The collection was made up of small birds and animals. Mr. Shurt wanted to make an agreement that he would be returned to him on his demand.

From a card found in the clothing of the dead man it is believed that he had been at Edward Shurt, residing in Newark, N. J., and Coroner Hayden will make an effort to communicate with him. Among his other effects was a collection of letters and a written on the inside was "My enemies are everywhere."

## OBITUARY.

Patrick J. Andrews, chief of the division of light and ventilation in the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings, died yesterday, after a long illness, at his summer home in the DeLassan Fishing Club at Rockaway Beach, L. I. He was born in 1868 in Dublin, Ireland, came to this country in 1884 and was educated at De la Salle Institute. After his graduation he entered business as a contractor, securing a large share of public work. He took a very active part in the local politics of the day and was twice elected to the Legislature from the Twenty-sixth district. When the new Department of Buildings was established under the charter of 1897, commissioner Thomas J. Brady, its head, placed Mr. Andrews in charge of the plumbing division, and he held the post under the succeeding administrations of John B. Benson, Mayor of New York, and was popular among contractors. He was a member of the Democratic and Delaware clubs.

Jacob Hoffmann died on Sunday night at his country residence in New London, Conn., born in Frankentach, Wurtemberg, Germany, on December 9, 1829. He received a common school education until he was confirmed, and then he learned the cooper's and brewer's trades. In the following year Mr. Hoffmann came to America and entered the employment of Henry Sohm in Clinton street. In 1856 he bought out the cooperage business of H. Sohm at 231 and 233 East Forty-seventh street. In 1867 Hoffmann, Merkel & Co. bought the Oriental Brewery, and nine years later Mr. Hoffmann bought out the partners and continued the business in his own name until 1887, when the Jacob Hoffmann Brewery was sold to the City of New York. Mr. Hoffmann was president, which place he held until his death, of the Germania Club, William, Paul and George, and a daughter, Anna Schroeder. The funeral will take place Thursday at 10 A. M. at the residence of Mrs. Hoffmann in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Samuel Remson Lawrence, a retail druggist and pharmacist, died yesterday at 240 West Nineteenth street, of heart failure. Mr. Lawrence was engaged in the drug business for about 40 years. He was born in this city seventy-one years ago and was educated in the public schools. He was married and had three children. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows and the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Chapter. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows and the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Chapter. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows and the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Chapter.

Oran Smith, one of Dunkirk's prominent business men, died Sunday morning at his sixty-ninth year. He had lived in Dunkirk thirty-five years, nearly all that time spent in the lumber business. He was a life-long Democrat and voted from first to last the straight Democratic ticket. He was survived by his wife, two sons, three daughters and one sister.

John Bapiste, a Negro who died on Saturday at his home, 355 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-second year, had been employed in the navy yard in a supervisory capacity in the supplies department for more than thirty years. He served in the navy during the Civil War and was one of the oldest members of the Episcopal Church and of the Methodist Church. He leaves a son and two daughters.

## TRACE WITZHOFF TO ENGLAND.

Bismarck's Victims in Manchester Identify Picture of the American.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Sept. 12.—According to the *Daily Mail*, a prosperous dentist in the Strangways district, Manchester, who suddenly disappeared from there last Saturday, has been identified as Witzhoff, the American bigamist, by several Jews and Jewsesses through a portrait published by the *Official Despatch*. The police received their testimony and are acting on it.

The dentist was betrothed to four girls in Manchester, three of whom identified the portrait. His latest dupe was a New York girl who is visiting Manchester. A Jewess who had a dowry of £200 went to Germany on September 5 to fulfill a promise to marry him there. The dentist is there a well-to-do and affable, and was always well dressed.

## CALLS HOTEL DEATH A SUICIDE.

Coroner's Physician's Verdict in the Case of Alfred Krattinger.

Dr. Weston, the Coroner's physician, made an autopsy upon the body of Alfred Krattinger, who was found dead in a room of Sweeney's Hotel on Sunday morning and found that he had died from asphyxiation. There was no fracture of the skull.

Coroner Scholer said last night, "There is no doubt that Krattinger committed suicide. He had been out enjoying himself, he had spent all his money and was ashamed to face his wife and parents."

The members of the Tallahassee Club, to which Krattinger belonged, are not satisfied with this verdict. They think there was foul play. One of the secretaries said, "Krattinger was at the club till late the night before his death. While there he showed us a postal card warning him to keep out of Forty-fifth and Forty-ninth streets, which was signed 'The Bunch.' He was very enthusiastic about the election and willing to cover any bets. It was known that he had considerable money on his person. He was probably tracked to the hotel by some thief and made unconscious by a blow on the head. Then he was robbed and the gas turned on to make it look like suicide. The note found on his dresser was probably an appeal to John Jordan, written when he realized his peril."

The members of his family do not believe the suicide theory either. His father said, "I am sure the boy was tracked and robbed. He had over \$500 with him and a valuable diamond earring. When he was found everything of any value was gone. The note found on his dresser was a warning to keep out of Forty-fifth and Forty-ninth streets. The note was written in the hotel register. I think he was drugged, beaten on the head and then robbed. Afterward the murderer turned on the gas, and the gas was turned on to make it look like suicide. The note found on his dresser was probably an appeal to John Jordan, written when he realized his peril."

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# HE'S MR. T. GREAT LAFAYETTE.

THE LAW DID WONDERS TO PLAIN SIGMUND NEUBERGER.

He Needed a Name Worthy of the High Art of Prestidigitization and Juggled With the Alphabet—Has Used the Name for All Purposes for Many Years.

Sigmund Neuberger, made in Germany thirty-three years ago, after acquiring a certain expertise in the bewildering art of prestidigitization, began to think, while yet in his teens, that he ought to have a name to fit his job, "Sigmund the Sorcerer" was suggested to him by an all-time press agent who assisted him a bit in his efforts to master the intricate jugglery of the English language.

But Sigmund decided against it. He wanted something French, as he had observed that a large number of the Celtic and Teutonic acrobats that he knew had Gallic stage names. He decided to call himself "The Great Lafayette," and now he has persuaded the Hon. John Henry McCarty, Justice of the City Court, to confer upon him, with due legal solemnity, the right to assume the name that he bestowed upon himself many years ago. So Sigmund Neuberger on and after the tenth day of October will cease to exist.

The expert on patronymology in the office of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, who represented Sigmund before the Honorable Justice McCarty yesterday, said that the name "Sigmund" was a very common thing for folks to have their names changed by order of court. True, it was somewhat unusual for a man to assume so peculiar a name as "Sigmund Neuberger," but it was not unprecedented. Take for instance the name of King Edward VII. His real name was Albert Edward something or other. There was a Lord Alexander the Great; that was not the name his mother gave him.

For many years, the expert said, the Great Lafayette had been signing checks, contracts and other legal documents under the name of Sigmund Neuberger, so he thought it desirable to have his stage name legalized. It was true that the name looked somewhat like a title, but it was in reality, as Mr. Lafayette would say himself, three distinct names. The Christian name—or, as Mr. Lafayette might say, not being of persuasion—the given name, was The (Hadn't the reporter heard of The McManis?), the middle name was Sigmund, and the surname was Lafayette. If Mr. Lafayette should get married and have children they would not be called Jack or John or William, but they would be called Sigmund, Bill or Marie Lafayette, as if their ancestors belonged to the family of Gen. Lafayette.

Mr. Lafayette did not, while in court, extract any rabbit, Welsh or otherwise, from the whiskers of the Honorable Justice, or remove from the nose of the chief clerk of the court the large quantities of gold and silver coin. He comport himself with strictly unprofessional dignity, even resisting the temptation of taking a pack of cards from the pocket of the Honorable Justice. The documents in the case of Mr. Lafayette were submitted to the Honorable Justice on Friday, and yesterday the order was issued in the *New York Law Journal*. It runs in part:

Upon reading and filing the petition herein, dated and verified September 8, 1905, and upon the